chairman of the Ways and Means Committee are engaged in the whiskey business? Or are all rich men in the West whiskey makers? "Still waters run deep;" but as General Butler has already ruffled their placidity we trust he will stir them to the very depths of their corruption by a very long pole of investigation. ch nature and experience as a criminal lawyer enables him to wield with success.

The Bourbons and the Spanish Throne. It appears from one of our latest cable desatches that the Dake of Montpensier is, after all, to be King of Spain. Serrano from the commencement of the revolution has been his sworn and steedfast friend. Prim has been more cautious in allowing his mind to be known on the subject; but we have no good reason to doubt that Prim and Serrano have been thoroughly agreed. Prim and Serrano are masters of the situation. If Montpensier be their man nothing but the opposition of Louis Napoleon will prevent the Duke's success. It is a curious turn of fortune which, after the lapse of twenty-two years, gives so much importance to the cunning policy of M. Guizot and the celebrated Spanish marriages, which the world had well nigh forgotten. It was the object of M. Guizot and his royal master, Louis Philippe, to undo the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht, which stipulated that the French and Spanish thrones should never be united. The marriage of Montpensier to the Infanta opened up the way for such a union. The events which speedily followed-the downfall of Louis Philippe, the rise of the Bonapartes and the many misfortunes of the Bourbons-made the success of Guizot and his master apparently of little account. If Montpensier becomes King of Spain one result of the Guizot policy has been attained. An Orleans Bourbon on the Spanish throne will have its effect in time in restoring the Bourbons to the throne of France. Who will say that a Bourbon may not yet reign over both France and Spain? It is difficult to see how Napoleon can permit such an arrangement in Spain. Fate is stronger than the strongest will and he may have no choice.

### Easter Eastions.

After the penitential season of Lent, during which they were supposed to be atoning for their sins of extravagance and other peccadilloes in sackcloth and ashes, the fair devotees of our fashionable churches came out yesterday on Fifth evenue in all the "bravery of silk attire" and in the gayest tollets that the cunning mind of a modiste could conceive. As may be seen by the account given in another column by our fashion reporter, the scene on the avenue yesterday was one in the highest degree brilliant and striking. The review of the coming reign of costumes and novel toilets which we gave in an article on the spring opening of fashions was vividly illustrated yesterday by the throng of fashion votaries who were on the avenue. It would almost require an encyclopædia to enumerate the variety of styles which prevail this spring. With some exceptions, however, we must say that taste has more influence this year in the adornment of the female form than ever it had before. We are willing to forgive and forget many of the shortcomings of Dame Fashion on account of the proofs she now gives of improvement in styles. But the bills of the modiste are larger than ever, and to dress a belle nowadays, especially for church, is a perious affair for the domestic freasury.

# Murder-Real and Unreal.

Some of the Bohemians who love murder, and especially the murder of rhetoric, are vaising sympathy for Real, who has been sentenced to be hung next Friday. The chances are that they will succeed, because no murderer during the last fifteen years has been executed in this county upon the day first set for the hanging. There is always a stay applied for from among the thirty-two judges of the State Supreme Court, out of whom one mawkish sympthizer is generally found.

Since the sentence the Bohemians have extracted the story of the killing from Real; and upon his own showing he is a murderer. He admits a difficulty of long standing with his victim, and that at the very time of the killing he was under indictment for stabbing his enemy, while the latter was also under arrest in a cross civil suit.

It has always been an inflexible rule of law that if two enemies meet and one kill the other the presumption of murder against the man slayer is conclusive, unless there is a fight. Such would have been the result had the po-liceman killed Real. All the eye witnesses to the killing of his confessed enemy by Real deny any fight between them, and, besides, no mark was found on the murderer's person when immediately arrested. And the very first words spoken by the latter after the killing were expressive of satisfaction at the catastrophe. If, upon such facts, any judge grants a stay, we hope he will comply with the law and write his reasons for granting it that the

community may understand them. We are glad to be assured that the Governor has peremptorily refused to interfere. As he has already been an experienced criminal judge his refusal possesses more than mere executive weight. The Bohemians have also made a great fuss about an argument had at the Albany Court of Appeals last Tuesday in another murder case. They have raised the question whether a man was properly found guilty of second degree murder when he was tried on an indictment for first degree. As if the lesser was not included in the greater! We wonder that the Court heard argugument, particularly when only a year ago, in the case of Fitzgerald, reported in the thirty-seventh volume of New York Reports, Judge Woodruff, of this city, said:-"It has always been held to be the law that upon an indictment charging the offence of murder and nothing else the prisoner might be convicted of manslaughter. The same allegations in the indictment would maintain a conviction for murder, or would justify a verdict of manslaughter merely. The result depends upon the proof, the direction of the Judge and opinion of the jury. As these elements require a conviction of the greater or minor offence such will be the result. As the same elements require a conviction of murder in the first degree, or of murder in the second degree, such will be the result.

The case of Enoch has stood as the law on

settled authority, under which many person have suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Unless, therefore, the judges are going to allow themselves to be captured by Bohemian rhetoric they will forbear enacting the old farce of "Killing no Murder," but will give the community, through inflexible administration

of law, assurances that there cannot be such

City Logislation in Albany.

a thing in this city as unreal murder.

in reviewing the condition of legislation in Albany it is safe to say that unfinished busi-ness is now in order, and there is plenty of it. Both houses have their hands full. But are a few measures that must materially affect the interests of the city, which command the attention of the legislators and their constituents and attract the eager appetite of the lobby. The Tax Commissioners' bill, transferring the management of the Department of Taxes and Assessments to the Comptroller, who is the responsible agent of the people, is one of these measures. It has already received the sanction of the Senate by a very respectable vote, only four Senators voting against it; but it appears to be confronted by a sturdy republican opposition in the Assembly, where it was made a strictly party question in caucus the other night, with so very strong a feeling against it that its chances of success look rather dubious in that quarter.

The Tax Levy, which was also reported in the Senate, is anxiously watched by the multitude of hungry people who have little and big axes waiting to be sharpened upon the various small hones that are to be tacked on to the gigantic grindstone of the Tax Levy proper. The taxpayers, who have the largest interest in the bill, must be content to leave it to the mercy of the Legislature, with its usual chances of having its enormous bulk cut down by amendments.

The very stringent gas bill, which we are glad to see is in a shape calculated to afford some protection from the odious monopoly of the gas companies, and to give some chance to the public of fair dealing in the price and quality of gas, is not yet put upon its trial, but we hope that the same spirit which seems to have governed the investigating committee, from whom the bill comes, will prevail in the Legislature when the time arrives to act upon it.

We are very much afraid that the Excise law is in a muddle. Two or three bills proposing a wide modification have been presented, but although there may be a disposition on the part of the majority in the lower house to make some concessions the republicans in the Senate have made a caucus measure of Mr. Creamer's bill and pronounced against any change in the present law. We fear that the old proverb, "too many cooks spoil the broth," may prove applicable to the Metropolitan Excise law, if all the members who are urging their bills do not see the wisdom of harmonizing upon some one measure that may be acceptable. The principle of half a loaf is better than no bread would work pretty well now in this matter of a

The great question of railroad management and the liberal issue of stock has as yet gone no further than the accumulation of great piles of testimony, the purport of which the public are kept carefully in ignorance of, because the special committee chose, for reasons well known to themseives, to conduct their proceedings in the dark, excluding reporters, keeping their action from public view, and by other suspicious if not stealthy practices reserving to themselves such information as they may please either to communicate or to suppress. We need not say that the public desire to obtain all possible information upon this subject, and that they look to the committee for the facts which may come to their knowledge in the course of their investigation, and which they have no right to withhold. If their report is looked upon with suspicion they have no one to blame but themselves.

the immense mass of legislation now occupying the scat of wisdom at Albany; but they comprise so much of what is vitally important to this metropolis that they will be observed with more than ordinary attention, not only here, but throughout the whole State, because nothing which materially concerns the interests of the city of New York is inseparable, after all, from the interests of the whole Empire Commonwealth of the country.

Operations in Alaska-"Saiting" the Gold

The enormous slice of cold comfort which Mr. Seward threw to the United States, as a consolation for his retirement into oblivion, has already become a prey to the greedy operators who surround our government. To make room for office-seekers, for territorial jobbers, for Treasury leakages and for adventurers, certain "rings" are hard at work to induce Congress to establish a territorial government for Alaska, her Esquimaux, her icebergs, desolate coasts and imaginary mineral riches. In California they exhibit large nuggets of gold from what they term the "Alaska gold fields." We suggest that the only gold field that the Russian government ever found in their Alaska possessions was the indirect one of the United States Treasury. It is customary among old and "played-out" miners to "salt" their claims for the benefit of unsuspecting greenborns. It is probable that the Alaska claim has been well "salted," and now the holders of the stock wish to induce Uncle Sam to set up an office and open the books for a joint stock territorial company, whose share of the public pap will be great enough to keep the concern warm through a ten months' Arctic winter. A nugget of gold, a dead and greasy Esquimaux, a stale codfish, a polar bear, a seal, an iceberg and such odds and ends as poverty can present are the elements for a territorial government in that God-forsaken land. Are the United States ready to pay about a million of dollars annually for such an experiment upon such elements? The House of Representatives' Committee on Territories have decided that we are not, and that Alaska should remain for a time to show what it is worth. Before any further measures are taken with

reference to this matter the government should make a thorough exploration of its great icehouse. Let us know what we have bought. Money spent in making good maps and studythis subject for more than thirty years. To ling the resources of a country is always well overrule it would be a rash overthrow of a expended.

# TELEGRAPHIC

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Additional Particulars of the Wreck of the Steamship Herman.

Two Hundred and Seventy Lives Lost.

The Seward-Burlingame Treaty Received in China.

Destruction of Two Chinese Villages by Euglish Gunboats.

The Troubles Increasing Between China and Great Britain.

CUBA.

Arrest of the United States Consular Agent at Gibara—He Is Brought to Havana in Ir Roturn of Consul Gibbs to New York.

HAVANA, March 27, 1869.

The Spanish war steamer Moctezuma arrived here to-day, having on board in irons E. R. Codrington, Consular Agent of the United States at the port of Consular Agent of the United States at the port of Gibara. The cause of his arrest is said to be that he was suspected of complicity with the insurrection. Richard Gibbs, Consular Agent of the United States at Nuevitas, has arrived here from that port and leaves on the steamer for New York to-day.

The United States steam frigate Contoccook has returned from a cruise.

Captured Steamer-Men Killed and Arrested

The rest of the passengers and crew of the steamer Comanditario have arrived at Cardenas. They de-nounce the purser and engineer as the leaders of the plot for seizing the vessel.

Two men were killed in the streets of Havana

to-day, and six were arrested for uttering seditlou

HAVANA, March 28, 1869. There has been little business doing the past week on account of the holidays. The following are the

Sugar unchanged; stock in warehouse in Havans and Matanzas, 207,500 boxes and 13,000 hhds. Moand Matanzas, 207,500 boxes and 13,000 htds. Molasses firm; clayed, 6½ reals; muscovado or common, 7½ reals per keg. Honey buoyant at 4½ a 5 reals per gallon. Potatoes heavy. Lumber-Yellow pine steady, \$13; white pine firmer, \$22. Cooperage dull. Freights for American ports active, but there is a surplus of tonnage in port. Box sugar to Northern and Southern ports, \$1.87½ a \$2; per hhd., sugar, \$3 a \$9; per hhd. molasses, \$4 a \$450; per ton to Falmouth and orders, \$28.6d. a \$48. Exchange—On London, 10½ a 11½ premium; on Paris, \$2.a.2½ discount; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, ½ a 1 discount; short sight, in currency, 25 discount.

### CHINA

The Late Treaty with the United States Dissatisfaction Regarding Portions of the Burlingame-Clarendon Treaty-The Ten Difficulties—Another Missionary Difficulty—Two Villages Destroyed by English Gunboats.

The Washington treaty of 1868 between China and Hong Kong, Feb. 19, 1869. the United States has been received at Shanghae and only awaits a fitting opportunity of delivery to

Prince Kung, at Pekin.

The arrangement between Minister Burlingame and Lord Clarendon, that hereafter all negotiations are to be conducted with the central government in-stead of the local authorities, and that before active war is inaugurated all disputes are to be referred to the home government, gives great dissatisfaction to the Hong Kong journals, which cite the Swatow affair as a sufficient commentary on the first part

of the stipulation.

The British gunboat Algerine has returned Hong Kong from an unsuccessful search for the French man-of-war Lemange, which left Salgon on the 1st of November. The loss of the latter is now A meeting of merchants had been held at Foo

Chow, to settle the tea difficulties, which resulted in the issuing by the Viceroy, in concert with the trade tee, of a proclamation against the fraudulen conduct of the tea men in packing cargoes.

report the Mohammedan rebels in strong force on the road to Pekin, and predict the fall of the Celestial Empire within a year.

Mining operations at Chee Foo had come to a stand

Chow. The assistance of a British gunboat had to be called in. Placards were posted about the city calling on the people to rise and exterminate all

foreigners.

An English fleet of three gunboats destroyed two viltages near Swatow, because of the outrage com-mitted by the Chinese on the crew of the gunboat

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23, 1869.
The steamer Great Republic arrived from Hong
Kong February 19, Yokohama March 4. Spoke
steamer Japan March 4 and signalied the steamer
China March 17. The following are her passengers:—
For New York—Mrs. A. D. Mitchell, B. McQueen,
Alexander Buchan, Captain Ammen, United States
Navy; Lieutenant Commander A. D. Brown, United
States Navy; Albert Witte, G. Voniderstein, E. D.
Bruner, United States Navy; H. E. Rkodes, United Bruner, United States Navy; H. E. Reodes, United States Navy; J. H. Chunsey, United States Navy; F. A. Beden, M. J. Brandier, S. Strike and S. J. Breamas. For Liverpoo.—H. Marsh, George C. Pearson and P. R. Yeuhardt. Her freight for New York consists of 91 packages

tea, 80 packages silk, 4 packages curiosities, 5 packages opium, 57 packages merchandise.

# JAPAN

The Loss of the Steamer Hermann-

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28, 1869. The steamer Hermann was wrecked February 13 on an unknown reef outside the harbor of Yoko-hams. Two hundred and seventy lives were lost. The vessel is a total loss, and nothing whatever was saved. Mr. Chase, the first officer, and White, one of the crew, were among the lost. The Hermann was under a Japanese charter, and had 400 passengers for a port near Hakodadi.

The ship Zealandia, from Middleburg for Batavia, with coal, was burned at sea. The passengers and

crew were rescued by the Dutch ship Engel.
[The ship Zealandia was a British vessel of 1,032 tons burden, and was built in 1857 at St. John, New Brunswick. She belonged to London and was owned by Fletcher & Co.]

Arrival of the Mikado at Klolo-His Marringe-His Flight from the City Subsequent-ly-The Capture of the Island of Yesso by the Supporters of the Tycoon.

YOROHAMA, March 4, 1869.

The Mikado arrived at Riolo on February 3, and was married there on the 9th. A difficulty subsequently occurred at Kiolo between the followers of Satsuma and Chaisic. It is reported that several attrects were set on fire and the flames reached the

palace of the Mikado, who fied to Osaka.

The report of the assastnation of the Governor of Osaka proves untrue. It originated in the fact that an official of high rank had been murdered there.

of Nesso. He celebrated the event by firing a satute of abundred and one guns from the fleet and batteries ashore. He notified all the consuls of the formation of a provisional government and of the appointment of the necessary permanent officers in the principal departments. His forces are rapidly increasing, and it will be no easy matter for the Mikado to subdue him and retake the island. Admiral Eunomatia is atrongly fortifying his position near Voicano bay, intending fight unless the Mikado complies with the demands of the exiled clans, that they be allowed to retain the island of Yesso, and that the late Tycoon

retain the island of Yesso, and that the late Tycoon be sent to them as their ruler.

The ram Stonewall lefty okohama March 3, for Jeddo. She will be transferred to the Japanese government on her arrival at that port.

JAPAN AND CHINA MARKETS.

Exchange—On London, 4s. 5½d.; on Paris, 561f.
The following are the latest markets from Shang hae:—Exchange—On London, bank, six months sight, 5a. 11½d. a 5a. 11½d.; on Paris, bank, six sight, 5a 11\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. 2 s. 5a. 11\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. 2 on Paris, bank, six months' sight, 747\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. On Paris, bank, six months' sight, 747\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. Drills, taels, 4.3.0. a 4.4.5. per piece; jeans, taels, 3.7.3. a 3.8.0.; sheetings, taels, 3.7.0. a 4.; deliveries of 3.105 pieces drills, 400 pieces jeans and 40 pieces sheetings; stock in foretgn ands, 27.120 pieces drills, 1.000 pieces jeans and 7.320 pieces sheetings. British cotton goods, 6\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. 22.0 pieces sheetings. British cotton goods, 6\( \frac{1}{2}\)d. 22.0 a 2.2.5. British woolien goods unaltered. Oat sells from slip at ten taels per ton. The British barks Monkestcher and Anne Bragenton are loading for New York at 23; the Amle, American Lloyds and Cingilla have sailed for New York set 23; the Corsair and Dundonald left for London; the Assyrian is under despatch for London at 22 los, sterling. The exports of black tea were 3,247 cheets of blackish leaf congous at 18 a 20 taels per picul; the unsold stock is 4,714 chests. The green tea settlements are 20,000 half chests of inferior to good medium parcels at from 25 to 30 taels per picul; prices are rather easy; the stock is 4,500 half chests. Silk quotations are nominal; 500 to 510 taels; No. 1 Kahing, 515 to 525 taels; total settlements, 42,000, against 32,700 bales, and reshipments of Japans of 14,020 against 1,900 bales at the same period last season respectively. The unsold stock is estimated at about 3,000 bales, chiedy medium and common Tsatlees, &c.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday-Threatening of Earthquakes and Vol-

The steamer Idaho arrived this evening, with olulu advices to March 17. Business was unusually dull. February 22 was observed at Honolulu by a display of flags from the Punch Bowl battery, foreign consulates and private residences. The crater of Kilauca is reported in action again Two shocks of earthquake were feit at Hilo. No damage was done. Drought prevailed on the island of Hawaii.
The United States steamer Ossipee was at Hono-

lulu.

Arrived at Honolulu, ships Syren, from Boston;
Comal, from Bremen; whaleships Lagada, of New
Bedford, with 200 barrels sperm oil; Hibernia, Society Islands, with 250 barrels sperm oil and 600 barrels whale; Benjamin Cummings, with 175 barrels
sperm; Sea Breeze, from the south; she gives no
report.

### MISSOURI.

ices of the Missouri Pacific Railre Departure of General Sheridan for Kausas.

Sr. Louis, March 28, 1869. The report of Colonel Moore, Superintendent of The report of Colonel Moore, Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, shows the gross receipts for 1868 to be \$3,077,890, an increase over last year of \$74,209.

Contracts have been made for forty-six new engines, 350 freight cars and 1,500 tons new rails, all to be delivered in June.

General Sheridan left yesterday for Fort Leavenworth. He has issued orders to muster out the Nineteenth Kansas volunteers.

### CONNECTICUT.

Dend Bodies in the Connecticut River. HARTFORD, March 28, 1869, The body found in the Connecticut river on Friday above this city has been identified as that of Fredeabove this city has been dentified as that or Frederick A. Knight, of Springfield, who was drowned at that place January 14, while skating.

Another body was found (yesterday) in the river, apparently about seventeen years old, black hair, woollen shirt and brogan shoes. The name, Reuben Fraganya, was on a paper found in his

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

An express driver in Cincinnati was kicked by his horse yesterday morning and instantly killed.

A young man named Alexander Vizay, aged en, fell out of a boat in the river at Milwaukie.

James Ross, Mary Ross, Charles Lewis and Elien Davis were arrested in Boston on Saturday night charged with being notorious pickpockets. The body of a woman named Helen Foley, who had been missing five days, was found in the canal, near the gas works at Milford, Mass., yesterday morning. Wis., last evening, and was drowned.

# CONCERTS LAST NIGHT.

The New York Liederkranz Society gave their withal a fashionable audience too. There was a host of solo artists, and the inimitable chorus and orchestra of the society. Madame Paulitsch, Madame Autra of the society. Maname Panticson, Maname An-schutz, Miss Louise Orloff, and Messirs. Lotti, Steins, Kopta. Wack, Brenning, Marigold and Paur were the special artists on the occasion. The programme comprised selections from Schubert, Schumann. Laub, Kreutzer, Lorenz and Reissiger. There was little to find fault with in the programme.

J. Levy, the wonderful cornet player, took his leave of New York in Irving Hall last night. He J. Levy, the wonderful cornet player, took his leave of New York in irving Hall last night. He played the "Una Voce," by Rossini, and his own "National Peace Jubiles Waltz" in splendid style and was encored deservedly in each. Mr. and Mrs. Bowler made a very favorble impression in their ballad selections, and the Mendelssohn Orchestral Union orchestra, under the baton of Edward Molenhauer, covered themselves with glory in some very difficult and very popular orchestral selections. Last night, at Steinway Hall, Theodore Thomas gave up his Sunday concert for the benefit of the Cubans. Mme. Lanari sang in excellent style a scena from "Traviata" and an air from "Linda" in her own artistic style. Miss Nachmann made a very favorable debut as a planist and Thomas' orchestra gave the overture to "Mignon," a scherzo by M. Brach, a fantasia in "Masaniello," Litolif's overture to "Robespierre," a "Nachtgesang" by Vogt, and Berlots in Cuba have ardent sympathizers in this city. Mr. Thomas gave up his concert on this occasion for that special purpose.

Yokohama advices to the 4th mst. report the United States steamer Maumee at Hiogo; the Aroos took was daily expected there. The Ouelda had sailed for Hong Kong, and the Ashuelot was in port at Yokohama.
Orders have been received at the Portsmouth Navy
Yard to fit the United States steamer Gaiena for sea.
It is supposed that her destination is Cuba.

General Court Martial in Session-Reward for the Arrest of a Marderer-Repairs to the Cemetery. FORTRESS MONROS, March 26, 1869.

A general court martial for the trial of some en-listed men of the artillery school was convened here to-day, with Brevet Brigadier General William Hayes, Fifth United States artillery, President, and Brevet Colonel Gay V. Henry, First artillery, Judge The steamer Don, formerly a United States gun-

The steamer Don, formerly a United States gunboat, passed out of the Capea last night for Cuba. She left Norfolk in ballast.

The Sheriif of Elizabeth City county has offered a reward of \$600 for the arrest of the murierer of John Thomas, who was killed some days ago near Little Bethel.

The Fortress Monroe Cemetery, situated about one mile above the Fortress, on the beach, has lately been undergoing some needed repairs. The federal-solders buried there have all been taken up and relimered in the National Cemetery.

The army paymaster is expected here to-morrow to commence the payment of the troops at this post.

A vast bed of rock sait has been discovered at Dax in France, which is reported to extend over more than a mile in diameter, and is 100 feet thick. It lies at a small depth, and is of great purity. In the abstract, a sait nine may be looked on as one of the saiest investments that can be found, as the demand for sait is almost unlimited, and where the article is found naturally it is always in beds of such vast extent and thickness as to produce the idea of being over worked out.

### CITY ENTELLIGINOR.

THE WEATHER TEATHERY.—The following record will show the change in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermo-

MONEY FOUND .- A small sum of mo

MONEY FOUND.—A small sum or money, supposed to be the property of a poor domestic, was on Saturday night found in the Ninth ward and awaits an owner at the Ninth precinct station house.

FOUND DRAD.—A man named James Ford, recently a sexton in one of the Ninth ward churches, was yesterday marning found dead in bed at his late residence. No. 30 Yandam street. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

BURGLARY IN TENTH STREET.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night burglars entered the cigar manu-

by the rear window, and stole fifty-four boxes cigars. Officer John Doyle, of the Ninth precin surprised the thieves, who escaped, but the proper

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A QUARRYMAN. day afternoon a quarryman named John Hurley in the employ of Sullivan & Co., corner of Seventh ave-nue and 139th street, had both legs broken and re-ceived other serious injuries by a piece of rock fall-ing upon him. He was sent to the hospital on the following morning.

THE ORPHANS' HOME of the Protestant Episcopal morrow. This institution is situated in Forty-ninth

Those who cannot attend the lostival will not lorges to send substantial gifts.

THE PARK METSOROLOGICAL REPORT.—The report of the Park Meteorological Department for the week ending Saturday last shows the mean height of the ending Saturday last shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 30.179 inches. The maximum height, 30.462 inches, was attained March 22, and the minimum. March 23, was 29.862, showing a range of .000 of an inch. The mean temperature for the week was 44.34 degrees. At two o'clock P. M. of March 27 the maximum was reached and was indicated as 50 degrees and the minimum, 16 degrees, at five o'clock A. M. of March 22, giving a variation during the week of 44 degrees. Snow and rain feli on the 26th—depth of water .78 of an inch. Rain fell also on the 26th—depth of water .78 of an inch. Total amount of water for the week 1.73 inches.

### EASTER FASHIONS ON FIFTH AVENUE. What a parterre of beauty and fashion was pre-

sented on the avenue yesterday. Returning from St. Stephen's church about one o'clock we were de-tained for some minutes at the corner of Twentyeighth street, unable to cross on account of the dense crowd of equipages and vehicles which poured along the svenue from the Brick church (Episcopai), corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue; Christ church, Dr. Montgomery's, Zion church, St. Alban's, Rev. S. Tyng's church and a dozen other fashionable places of worship. Far as the eye could reach to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and beyond and above to the summit of the hill on Thirty-eighth street, it rested on an unbroken line of toilets, above to the summit of the hill on Thirty-eightic streef, it rested on an unbroken line of toilets, kaleidoscopic in the endless changes of color, and presenting a bewildering variety of styles. Trily Dame Fashion holds high carnival in the churches as well as in the ballroom or at the opera. There is a fair worshipper in an exquisite suit of changeable silk of a hue almost bronze. The panier is formed of a number of bows attached to the sash behind, and the underskirt is flounced as high as the overdress, which fails gracefully over it in folds. A dainty little Fanchon sils in a mass of blonde curis, with an aigrette of white feathers and a moss rose peeping out from a mass of Spanish blonde. We recognize in this toilet a young widow from West Twenty-fourth street, who has been a prominent belie at some of the Academy balls this winter. Another costume excites attention by its outre style. In a funcy dress ball it would answer, perhaps; but is hardly en règle for the street. It was of heavy black silk. completely covered with gold embroidery, worked in fantastic figures. The wearer was from Lexington avenue. We observed also some of the croquot suits which we spoke of in our last fashlon article. They look very stylish, although of a variety of color which renders them remarkable amid a moving mass of sombre silks. Black lace bonnets appear to have grown in favor this spring. They look very mandsome specimens of them on the avenue yesterilay. But round hats on very young fades were in the majority. They sot of fresh young fades were in the majority. They sot of fresh young fades were in the majority. They sot of fresh young fades were in the majority. They sot of fresh young fades were in the majority they so the fresh young faces in a piquant, pleasing manner, such as is adies were in the majority. They set off fresh young faces in a piquant, pleasing manner, such as is scarcely attainable by even the most wonderfully constructed Fanchon. Nearly every costume of note which passed us was plentfully betecked with puffs, flounces, bows and gathers. In some the overcress consisted of the casaque alone; in others it passed around to the back, looped up like the costume of a stage paysanne. The coat sleeve is almost entirely worn with these costumes. The change which has taken splace in fashions this spring is something remarkable. None of last summer's toliets bear the slightest resemblance to the styles which Easter has brought forth this spring. The comp deat in Fifth avenue yesterday was something which would make a modiste's blood tingle with delight and a paterfamidias' face lengthen with rueful thoughts of the bill consequent on such extravagance.

### DARING ATTEMPT AT ARSON The Walls of a House Tora Open and Ig-

nited Combustibles Applied.

About noon on Sunday an old man named Thomas Moss, who gave his residence as No. 22 Pell street, called at the Fire Marshal's office and reported to officer Hawkey that at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to fire the house in which he resides, which is a part of the

house in which he resides, which is a part of the Trinity church property to be sold next month. He stated that at that hour the fire was discovered by some young men returning from a whice, and extinguished by them and two or three officers of the Sixth precinct, who were present.

Yesterday afternoon Capitain Jourdan ordered an investigation, when the facts proved to be as reported. A quantity of kerosene oil, sponges and matches had been introduced between the lathing and the clapboards that had been torn open and the match applied. Fortunately it was discovered in time, or the entire corner, including the premises of Joseph Ross, on Mott street, whose house extends back and Joins Mr. Moss, would doubtless have been consumed. The strangest part of the affair is the story of Honora Pierce, a domestic in the employ of Mr. Ross. She asserts that about a quarter past twelve she heard a noise in the rear of the house, saw fire in the clapboards and the men standing over if. She rashed into the house, got a pail of water and, supposing that the men were endeavoring to extinguish the fire, landed it to one of them, who was on the fence. Instead of throwing it upon the fire he empiled the contents of the pail over her and jumped over the fence that separated him from the street. Capitain Jourdan's officers were informed that a similar attempt was made the night before to fire the same premises, but was put out by some of Nr. Ross' family.

# - SAD ACC DENT IN THE PARK.

A Theatrical Manager Has Both Legs Broker and a Lady is Seriously Injured. Yesterday the bright, beautiful weather had

Yesterday the bright, beautiful weather had the effect of inducing many persons to seek recreation in the Park, and among hundreds of others who were enjoying a drive in the great resort were Mr. Spencer, one of the managers of the Theatre Comique, and several personal friends. While proceeding at a lefurely pace the horses became afrighted, and Mr. Spencer, who is a large, heavy built man, was thrown from the carriage and sustained terrible injuries, both legs being broken, one at the ankle and the other a short distance below the knee joint. A lady who accompanied the party was also dashed to the ground and very badly injured, to such an extent, in fact, that she was carried to St. Luxe's Hospital on a litter.

# DIABOLICAL DUTRAGE.

It is reported that as the seven o'clock morning passenger train from Cincinnati was approaching Meadville, Pa., on Saturday night, at about a

# COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

ar or General. Sessions.—Bei aford, City Judge.—The People of gue, obtaining goods by false pr

# OBITUARY.

James Harper.

The hopes entertained that Mr. Harper would recover from the effects of the injuries received by him re, "suffy have not been restreed, he having dies on Sature, w night last, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Mr. James H. "Ther was born at Newtown, Long Island, in this Shate, during the year 1705, his father being a respectable farmer of that place. He received as good an education as the locality afforded, remaining at the auternal home until he had

ceived as good an education as the locality afforded, remaining at the paternal home until he had reaction in sexpoenth your, when he, together with his brother John, was sent to this city and apprendiced to a printer. The trade was learned with great rapidity, the lad not being engaged many months in the business before he had become an excellent compositor. Bober, steady, conomical and hard-working, he contrived during his apprenticeship, by means print of overwork, to save some few hundreds of free to select their future life. With the money saved, to which we have already made reference, they opened a printing establishmeat in New York. The enterprise was commenced on a very modest scale, their business being commed solely to beoks ordered by publishers and booksel-cas. Limited in means and understanding fully the absolute necessity of husbanding their small resources, they performed the greater part of the type cesting and presswork with their own hands, only employing assistance when the business required it. The establishment was started in 1818. Soon after, Westle and Fietcher Harper, younger brokhers of the decased, were aprenticed to the firm, which was the and for some years after known by the name of J. & J. Harper. The business prospered exceedingly, and in a short time the proprietors began publishing hooks on their own account. In 1822 Westley Harper was admitted to partnership, and from them soforward to the present writing the firm has been blowd as that of Harper & Brothers. It is uraccessary to go into the particulars of the high position which Mr. James Harper attained as the sonior proprietor of one of the largest publishing nouses in the world. The widespread reputation of the Haspers, the countiess books they have published and their greas pecuniary wealth are subjects of common knowledge to the rendler.

The deceased gentleman at one time took as active part in politics, and in 1844 was elected Mayor of the city of New York, but was defeated for the same pomition at the election held the year following. The administration, though devoid of any remarkable ovents, was, nevertheless, successful, and increased the respect and estimation in which he was held by the citizens generally. After 1845 ne sought no political office, his extensive and constantly increasing business requiring his undivided care and attention. As a publisher he was noted for the earnestness with which he endeavored to elevate the scandard of American literature and the encouragement he ever gave to native talen

publisher he was noted for the earnestness with which he endeavored to elevate the standard of American literature and the encouragement he ever gave to native talent. The fact, too, that his firm was the first in the United States that published a periodical composed almost entirely of American composition, and which has won a world-wide ropatation, is to no small extent attributable to his keep business sagacity and literary talent.

Although he had reached the ripe age of seventy-three, Mr. Harper remained in active business life until the day of the fatal accident which has ended his earthly career. It was remarked not long ago that notwithstanding his age there was 'no youth in the establishment more active than he," He was always in hale, robust health, his mental faculties were as bright as those of a far younger man, and it was often observed that if personal appearances were to be judged by he was likely to outlive his prothers, who were all younger than he. Personally he was a high-toned gentleman, generous and charitable, a firm friend and a warm-hearted, sociable man. He delighted in the society of the vivacious and entertaining, loved a good story and a good joke, and was as clever at relating as he was attentive in hearing. The death of no old citizen of New York could be more regretted than the announcement of his. Whether as a public character, as a friend and patron of literature, or as a man of higs social standing and domestic virtues, he was such a citizen as would necessarily and naturally gather around him the friendship and esteem of all.

On Priday last this gentleman died suddents on board the steamsnip Eagle, of which he was purser, aged forty-six years. Mr. Huertas was born on the Island of Cuba during the year 1823, of respectable parents, who, being in affluent circumstances, sent him to Europe, where he received a first class education. We believe he studied medicine for a time, but abandoned the idea of becoming a physician and returned to Cuba, where ac established and edited a newspaper, either at Maianzas or Havana, we are not certain which piace. An arient advocate of Cuban independence, he became involved in the revolutionary movements of 1862 and was compelled to leave his native land, on deedding upon engaging in a seafaring life, Mr. Huertas obtained the position of purser of the steamship Havana, plying between this port and Havana, and subsequently was transferred to the steamship Eagle, of which he was purser at the time of his death. It is said that he was compelled to remain on board his steamer whenever she entered a Cuban port, he being liable to arrest the moment he landed. He was a most annuble, clever and kind-hearted gentleman, and was very popular with all who knew him. Of the large number of friends and acquaintances that Mr. Huertas leaves behind there is not one that will not feel a sincere regret on reading the announcement that he is no more.

Surgeon R. C. Wood, United States Army By reference to the advertising columns of the HERALD the appouncement of the death of the

American Velocipedes. 830 to 8120 each Discount to trade and schools. Manufacturers licensed by STEPHEN W. SMITH, 50 William street.

A.—Neuralgia, Rheumatiam.—General Fara-ham cured, 7: Fourth avenue, by Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remody. 704 Broadway. Advice gratia. A Sensonable Tonic and Invigorator, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT (imported). Price \$1 50 per dozen. No. 2% Murray street.

A.—Gourande Original Lity White, quantity and quality surpassing the imitations. 63 fee way and druggists. Will remove on the 1st of May to No Rung struct. Gourand's Rouge for Pale Checks and Lips indelible, imparis the blush of the rose. 458 Broadway Will remove on the lat of May to No. 48 Bond street.

Gourand's Oriental Cream, or Magica Beautifer, \$150 per bottle. 453 Broadway and deuggist Will remove on the lat of May to No. 48 Bond street. Barker's Hirostno.—Clean and Refreshing.

Brokaw Brothers, 34 Fourth Avenue, op-Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantantons. Factory is Bond street.

Buy Me and Pil De You Good,—Dr. Lau ley's ROOT AND HERB BITTERS cure Dyspepsia, Ja-dies, Serofula, Elitoumess, Liver Complaint, Humors and disease of the blood. Bold by all druggists.

Cristadora's Unequalled Hair Dye. Sold

Bulch's I. X. L. Rye Whiskey.—Distilled in copper stills, in Pennsylvania, by farmer distillers, in the old fashioned way, as 15 ber gallon. Call and examins. BALCH BROS., 129 Greenwich street. Established in 1800.—The Metropolitan Job

Get Rid of a Cold at Once by using Jayne's EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Broughist affections. Sold everywhere.

Magnificent Prizes.
The Great Carloon Paper, THE EVENING TELEGRAM
See advertisement cisewhere, offering ONE THOUSANI
DOLLARS IN PRIZES FOR THE REST CARTOONS OF
LOCAL POLITICAL TOPICS AND MODERN FASHIONS. Neatness, Economy and Despatch Combined the execution of orders. Metropolitan Jub Prints. In-

Words of Windom for Young Men on the Raing Passion in Youth and early Manhord, with field-into for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in scalad letter enve-lopes, free of charge. Address Pallantry, box F, Palla-tephin, Fa.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamontal Hair.—Best quality than Dre and their Dyeing, all colors, at BATUHE LOR's, it Bond Myest.

S Recokive I. As, Within Ten Dinntes Welk of Wallarest ferry, and months shoot. Will be not free law, at 5 close by William & Littles, City Salaresm, b Grant argst.